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EDITORS.

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—ten lines or less—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent.

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Generals Hampton and Sherman.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina has written a letter, in which he denounces Gen. Sherman's report ascribing the origin of the fire in Columbia, S. C., to Gen Hampton's command as a falsehood. Gen. H. says:

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to express, in an equal number of falsehoods than are contained in the above extracts. There is not one word of truth in all that has been quoted, except the statement that "Gen. Hampton commanded the Confederate rearguard of cavalry." I did not order any cotton "moved into the street and fired." On the contrary, my first act on taking command of the cavalry—to which I was assigned only the night before the evacuation of Columbia—was to represent to Gen. Beauregard the danger to the town of firing the cotton in the streets. Upon this representation he authorized me to give orders that no cotton in the town should be fired, which order was strictly carried out. I left the city after the head of Sherman's column entered it, and I assert, what can be proved by thousands, that not one bale of cotton was on fire when I took possession of the city. His assertion to the contrary is false, and he knows it to be so. A distinguished citizen of this State—whose name, were I at liberty to give it, would be a sufficient voucher even at the North, for the truth of any statement made by him—has given to the public a minute history of the destruction of the city.

Gen. Hampton then recites the story of the pillage and atrocious conduct of Sherman's men in Columbia, and concludes his letter as follows:

"But enough of this atrocity, the recital of which makes humanity shudder, the heart grow sick. Surely enough has been quoted from the narrative of these horrors to prove that Gen. Sherman alone is responsible for the destruction of Columbia and for the many other atrocities committed by his army. He declares that the fires set by my order consumed the city. I have shown how false is this statement; but even if it were true, how does he clear himself of the guilt of burning private dwellings outside of the city limits? Early in the afternoon of the day he entered Columbia, my house, which was two miles from the city, was fired, soon after the houses of Mr Trenholm, General Lovel, Mrs. Stark, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Loratta and Mrs. English, all in the same vicinity, shared the same fate. General Sherman cannot deny that these houses were burned by his men, nor can he deny that he destroyed, in part, or in whole the villages of Barnwell, Graham, Bamberg, Buford's Bridge, Orangeburg, Lexington, Alston, Pomona, Winsboro, Blackstocks, Society Hill, Camden and Cheraw. Does not the fate of these unoffending towns give the lie to his disclaimer of any agency in burning this city.

Along the line of march followed by him there is scarcely one house left standing, from the Savannah River to the Pedee, and yet he dared to declare solemnly that he did not

burn Columbia! I do not wonder that he should strive to escape the infamy, which, like the leprosy of Gehazi, shall cleave unto him and unto his seed forever, for the commission of this dark deed. Nor am I surprised that he should naturally seek to escape by taking refuge behind a falsehood. But he shall not with impunity make me the scapegoat for his sins. Wherever he has taken his army in this State, women have been insulted or outraged, old men have been hung to extort from them hidden treasure. The fruits of the earth have been destroyed, leaving starvation where plenty once reigned and the dwellings of rich and poor alike have been laid in ashes. For these deeds history will brand him as a robber and incendiary, and will deservedly "dawn him to everlasting fame."

I am your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON, Lieut. Gen.

How General Buckner Lost his Fortune.

When General Buckner, of Kentucky, was a captain in the regular army Buckner married Miss Kinsbury, an heiress, who owned an immense landed estate in Chicago, valued at more than a million of dollars. It was unimproved, however, and did not yield an income. Buckner finally placed it under the supervision of Gen. Burnside, who, with judicious management, soon caused it to pay handsomely. When the war broke out, it was uncertain on which side Buckner would serve. He was offered a high position by Mr. Lincoln, and also by Jefferson Davis, and finally chose to cast his fortune with the South. But before doing so, to preserve the estate to his children, it was made over to the brother of Mrs. Buckner, in which they had full confidence.

A little later, and Kinsbury, the brother, entered the Federal army, and was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. While lying on the field he spoke of his property, and his desire to arrange it so that his sister would have no trouble about it, but delayed too long, and died without making his wishes further known. He had been but a short time married, and some months after his death his wife gave birth to a child. This child necessarily inherits that princely estate, nor can Buckner nor his wife receive a dollar of it except what the widow of Mr. Kinsbury shall choose to give them. It is proper to say, to her honor, that she has been most liberal in that respect. Buckner's property was long since confiscated, and thus the close of the war finds him in a beggared condition.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—We understand, says the New Orleans Picayune, that on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves. Industry was always honored in Louisiana, and unless African labor is better directed, we expect to see it discarded altogether, and our fertile lands cultivated by the more vigorous and intelligent labor of the white man.

A gentleman who complained that he was suffering from sun-stroke, explained by saying that his family had been blessed by the addition of twin boys.

Unsentimental But Very Suggestive.

We clip the following notice from the local columns of the Raleigh "Progress," of the 18th ult.:

GETTING READY.—One of the first official acts of the Clerk of this county, we believe, was to have printed a document which commences with "To any regular Minister of the Gospel, having the care of souls, or justice of the peace," &c., and singular to say, the first marriage license was issued to John Rooster and Clementina Chicken. We have only to add that

This is true union well applied,
In such an age of bullets,
And may the twain be well supplied,
With prosperous broods of pullets.

And as the years roll swiftly past,
They still some happiness may know—
Their loves still new, until the last
They'll hear the little roosters crow.

errel has a few more blanks left and we feel assured he will fill them up with pleasure.

Not a bad imitation of a similar notice which we saw chronicled some years ago by a facetious "Local," in which the victims names respectively were James Bee and Mary Flower and which parodied one of our familiar nursery hymns in this wise:

Well may this little-busy Bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey every day
From one sweet opening Flower,
With spiritual help of Heaven please,
They'll raise a swarm of little Bees.

Rigor or Mildness?—Choice with the South.

The annullment of the Richmond election by Gen. Turner is not disapproved at Washington. The country may therefore set it down as a Government act. It has a significance quite beyond its local scope. It is a "first warning" to all the malcontent South; a special notification that the Government is not shut up to the mild policy hitherto pursued; a monition that the privileges accorded by the Government to the people lately in rebellion must be used in good faith or revoked.

Military rule will be continued until the Southern people have established the fact that they have truly resumed their loyalty with all of its attendant obligations.

The South needs only a little calm reflection to appreciate the utter folly of such election demonstrations as the recent one in Richmond. It cannot permit its common sense to be overborne by empty spleen, when such results are involved. The prompt action of the Government at Richmond has made its purpose too plain to be mistaken. It will be heeded throughout the South, and will tell greatly, we believe, in bringing its people up to their high rank of duty, so that they will practically attest their loyalty by choosing loyal men to represent them.—N. Y. Times, 5th inst.

AMNESTY OATHS.—It is said that the clerks of the Department of State at Washington are nearly overwhelmed with the amnesty oaths which come pouring in by the bushel from all parts of the States lately in rebellion. Two boxes containing over seven thousand were received from Georgia a few days ago, and two others containing about twice as many arrived about the same time from Richmond, Va.

"Our army were terribly in Flanders."

Rates of Postage.

Letters to any part of the United States 3 cents for each half ounce or part thereof.

Advertised letters 1 cent in addition to the regular rates.

Valuable letters may be registered on application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee not exceeding 20 cents.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, Pamphlets, blanks, proof sheets, book manuscripts, and all available printed matter (except cards, labels and books), 2 cents for each and every 4 ounces. Double these rates are charged for books.

Unsealed circulars (to one address,) not exceeding 3 in number, 2 cents, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Seeds, cuttings, roots, &c., 2 cents for each 4 ounces or less quantity.

All packages of mail matter not charged with letter postage must be so arranged that the same can be conveniently examined by Postmasters; if not, letter postage will be charged.

No package will be forwarded by mail which weighs over four pounds.

All postage matter, for delivery within the United States, must be prepaid by stamps (except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors); otherwise double the above rates will be charged on delivery.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers, within the county where printed and published, free.

Letters to Canada and other British North American Provinces, when not over 3000 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce. When over 3000 miles, 15 cents. Prepayment optional.

Letters to Great Britain or Ireland, 24 cents. Pre-payment optional.

Letters to France 15 cents for each 1-4 ounce. Pre-payment optional.

Letters to other foreign countries vary in rate according to the route by which they are sent, and the proper information can be obtained of any Postmaster in the United States.

A WIFE WANTED.—A fellow in Aroostook county, Maine, answered an advertisement, representing that he could furnish any person with a wife. The advertiser replied, directing the writer to a neighboring asylum for idiots! the same youth, not at all abashed, whose name is John Morris, speaks of himself as follows:

"I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the Star spangled banner, and the 4th of July. I have taken up a state lot, cleared up eighteen acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat looks first-rate, and the oats and potatoes are bully. I have got nine sheep, one two year old bull and two heifers, besides a house and barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during my life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

UNCLE SAM'S DOCTRINE.—Bring forth the fatted calf and kill it; for this my Union was smothered, but is revived again; and these my people were lost, but are now found.

There is more joy in my heart in one erring State that returns, than over ninety and nine that have never gone astray.

Go to all the world and tell them to rejoice, for my people are again united.

But my people are again united, and my hand is forthstretched, and my peace is anathema!